

COREOPSIS ROSEA Nutt., forma **leucantha**, n. f., ligulis lacteis. Ligules milk-white.— MASSACHUSETTS: wet sandy lower beach and inundated margin, Buck Pond, Harwich, August 30, 1918, *Fernald & Long*, no. 17,594 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Typical *Coreopsis rosea* has, as its name implies, roseate ligules, these varying on the one hand to intense rose-purple, on the other to a pale pink, but at Buck Pond where the ordinary pink-rayed form makes a veritable border of color at the margin of the pond, the milk-white form, with no trace of pink in the rays, is also abundant, the two suggesting a garden-border of pink and white *Cosmos*.— M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

NICHOLS'S VEGETATION OF NORTHERN CAPE BRETON.¹— Among those who follow this kind of investigation there will be no dissent from the statement that Prof. Nichols's work on Cape Breton represents by far the most important ecological study yet made on the vegetation of northeastern America. The author has chosen a distinctive and attractive new field, applied to its problems the most modern spirit and method, worked it through parts of four seasons on the basis of earlier acquaintance, and embodied his results in a clear, orderly, and well-illustrated synoptical monograph. After an introduction on the general problem, the physical factors involved, and his plan of ecological classification and nomenclature, there follows the systematic description of all the vegetation groups of the region. The climax vegetation is of course forest, which falls into the two types of deciduous and evergreen. These are separately and fully described, and then traced as to their development through the successional series of xerarch and hydrarch formation types. The floristic side of the study receives full attention, with every evidence of the trustworthiness of the identifications. The treatment of the vegetation groups is remarkably even throughout, for which reason it is hardly possible to select any parts for special comment, which in any case, so far as the present reviewer is concerned, would be wholly favorable. No striking new discoveries or major conclusions are announced, though various special topics receive full discussion; and diverse current views are tested in light of the observations and found sometimes adequate and sometimes wanting. In the present stage of ecological progress, theoretical deductions have little more than a temporary and hypothetical value, but exact records of fact are the

¹ Nichols, George E. The Vegetation of Northern Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. *Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences*, **22**, 249-467, 1918.